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FRANK A. MUNSEY

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MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, 1908.

YESTERDAY'S NEWS TOLD WHEN IT WAS NEWS.

Each of our Monday morning contemporaries printed about forty items of news in this morning's issue. Of those forty items not more than thirty were of actual news importance. And of those thirty items every one was previously published in the Sunday evening issue of this newspaper. In other words, not a single important statement of fact contained in the Washington newspapers of Monday morning was new to the readers of The Washington Times who obtained the issue of the afternoon before.

The news developed after the Sunday morning papers went to press—not later than midnight Saturday—had as its principal features:

1. The resignation of the Portuguese cabinet.

2. The killing of a man on the Great Falls electric line.

3. The confirmation of a class of 278 by Cardinal Gibbons and the delivery of a sermon by the dean of the American Catholic church.

4. The almost miraculous rescue of a Georgetown grocer and his family from fire by their watch dog.

5. The effort of President Castro to purchase supplies of war in Europe.

Every one of these items appeared in full in The Times of yesterday. With several other "stories" it reappeared on the first pages of our contemporaries this morning.

There was one other "story" on "measuring the energy of the human body." There was another on the raid of a cook fight in Lowell, Mass. Both of these were sent to this office in time for use yesterday and were set aside for news believed to be of more importance.

Further than this, the front pages of these Monday morning papers contain a rumor that Ambassador Reid may not be reappointed to the Court of St. James, which is introduced as clipped from a New York newspaper; Mr. Taft's hearing of a sermon on the liquor fight, which was published on an inside page in The Times of yesterday; and one piece of real information—that Mr. Bryan disapproved of the plan to increase the President's salary. This last was the news justification for this morning's newspapers.

Such a comparison, made only in a spirit of fair competition, is the best answer to the general prediction amongst our newspaper associates that there would be "no news on Sunday." There was news, yesterday, and there has been since the first issue of The Sunday Times—news important and interesting, from abroad, from the broad field of American life, from the immediate field of the local welfare. Wherever it is, this comparison proves the ability of The Times news service to gather it. And that the reader is responsive to the service thus represented is plain from this:

That the sale of the first Sunday issue, extraordinary as it was, has been increased by not less than 4,000 copies with each following Sunday issue.

The people of Washington want the news, want it when it is news (not the next morning), and would prefer to get it on Sunday at the beginning of the longest evening of the week rather than to have in the morning a bushel basket full of "special features."

PUTTING THE TRAMP TO WORK IN NEW YORK.

All over the world a study is in progress of the problem of the unemployed men and women unable, either by reason of accident or sickness, to support themselves, or who cannot get work, or who will not work if employment is offered them. The problem is complicated by the sudden addition at periodic intervals of large numbers who are compelled to join the ranks of the unemployed owing to an industrial crisis. As the business of the world has become more and more closely connected each country feels in a greater or less degree the effect of a slowdown of activity in another.

In this connection there is about to be made a very interesting experiment in New York. The Legislature is to be asked to appropriate \$750,000 for the purchase and establishment of three farm colonies for tramps. It is proposed to make a study of the tramp and see if he cannot be got rid of.

Few persons who have not read statistics of the extent of the tramp nuisance have an idea of how costly the tramp is to society. He is estimated to number more than half a million. The railroads suffer greatly by reason of the tramp. The number of trespassers killed annually on American railroads exceeds the combined total of passengers and trainmen killed annually. An official of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad stated at a recent meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Minneapolis

that railroads often maintain along their right of way private graveyards in which to bury vagrants killed by trains while trespassing. According to that speaker the estimate of \$25,000,000 annual loss is a conservative one. No wonder the railroads are heartily encouraging the New York plan of corralling the tramp and studying him. It is argued that these half-million men cannot be permitted to go on indefinitely, making more tramps and doing more damage year after year. Some of them are victims of circumstances; some are youths who would be glad to escape from the ranks; some are driven to the road by want, and some have the "wanderlust." The idea is for the State to put them on these farms and sift out the good from the bad, reclaiming those who can be reclaimed and protecting society from those who are irreclaimable.

In its essence this is the scheme of true charity—to remove the cause. When the tramp is an able-bodied man who wants to work and cannot find it the farm colony offers him, not charity, but work, where he can support himself until something better offers. It is a step in the direction of State recognition that it cannot simply fold its hands and let men starve through no fault of their own.

The experiment will be watched with great interest. It is thought it will be necessary to have two kinds of farm colonies—one of a punitive nature to which incorrigibles may be committed, and the other to which men may resort in time of need. Also there is hope that the institution can be made self-supporting and aid materially in solving the problem of what this country shall do with its unemployed.

THE COOK IN THE LIGHT OF A "GRAFTER."

Many uncomplimentary things have been said about cooks. They have been accused of dominating households, of keeping back the best things for themselves, of deliberately burning the bread in order to "get even" for some slight, of demanding every other day off and to have callers in the parlor. These are traditional grievances, and we assume there is something in them else they would not be brought forward so often.

But none of the charges that have been made, so far as we recall, equal those preferred against the cook in the household of the well-to-do New Yorker. There they are said to "graff" in a way that would make the ordinary political hanger-on green with envy and consider himself an amateur in the business of "knocking down."

Their way of going about it is very simple; nothing more than a demand on the butcher to stand and deliver. They say to the butcher that he must give them a "rake-off" or he will lose trade, and the butcher finds that they know what they are talking about.

Here are a few of the curious stories told by leading butchers in New York. A wealthy customer took his trade from a well-known meat dealer, and when the dealer wrote to find out why, this answer was returned:

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 15th. I will say I have no complaint to make of you or of your supplies. The simple fact is, I have changed my cook, and when I change my cook I change my tradepeople. I have neither time nor disposition to fight against the cooks. They, not their employers, are the masters. If I don't suit them, I have to quit and look for another situation. Perhaps I can do better with my next cook, but I can't get on without him now.

Housekeepers are, from this, evidently not always ignorant of what is going on. Indeed, they cannot well be, as the matter has been common knowledge among merchants for a long time. Well-known meat dealers say that there are many ways a cook can make meat tough, or put the onus on the dealer for its not being exactly right, so that, if they make up their minds to keep him out of the trade, they can easily do it by never sending to the table a good dish of the meat he furnishes.

But all of the customers do not yield so readily to the situation as this letter testifies. It is from a prominent New Yorker whose wife during his absence was induced by the cook to give her trade to a certain dealer. When the head of the household returned he wrote this letter:

I have asked Mrs. — to change her custom back to your store, because you don't give commissions to servants, thereby putting a premium on dishonesty and waste in customers' households. Since leaving you she has been a little better, but she is grown wild and they became simply absurd. The meats you sent aboard my yacht were eminently satisfactory. They lasted me all the way across the ocean and back.

From a butcher who has conducted a systematic investigation of why trade goes elsewhere the following instances were obtained:

A driver was approached by a butler and chief in one of the best-known homes in Fifth avenue. He was told a commission of 10 per cent would give him the concern the trade of the house.

A cook called on the concern, pointed out how easy it was for a cook to make a family dissatisfied with their supplies, hinted at a commission, and told the wife to get none. She left, saying she "would make trouble." Soon after the patronage was withdrawn.

A cook told a driver that she had money to take a ball to suit her firm. When he refused, she criticised the meat and said: "You'll be the losers." The family soon withdrew its trade.

A well-known financier was informed that his cook had demanded a 2 per cent rake-off from a firm of butchers. He wrote to the firm that he had said nothing to his cook, but that rather than lose a good cook he would like them to pay the 2 per cent and put it on his bill. In another case a chef who had the authority to change his trade to a house which would pay a 5 per cent commission. The employer, ignorant of the change, had the chef, a butcher and learned of the change. He asked the reason and was told of the 5 per cent rake-off. "Well," he

said, "I want good meat and I want a good chef; pay him the commission and put it on the bill."

Of course, hotels and big apartment houses are in the worst position, but it may be said for them that they are fully aware of the danger and that the buying is often done by some one who has a financial interest in the concern. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that "graff" among domestic servants, especially of the rich, has become a serious evil. Possibly, seeing so much waste and extravagance, servants lose the idea of the value of what is taken; or, seeing so much looseness in money matters, fall an easy prey to temptation.

THE COUNTRY'S GOOD GUESS AS TO TARIFF REVISION.

The judgment of the country, which was crystallized several years ago in the popular conclusion that there must be vigorous reduction of tariff duties on many articles, has been vindicated in remarkable manner by the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee.

For a decade advanced revisionists—not free traders, but protectionists who yet demanded moderation—have been insisting that steel, iron, coal, lumber, wool, hides, and some other things ought to be on the free list or else subjected to greatly reduced duties. They were not, indeed, able to get at the confidential information about conditions in those trades; but they could see and figure out enough to justify their conclusion, and they have been demanding that policy of reduction with ever-increasing earnestness and with the backing of a growing popular support.

The things which have been brought out before the Payne committee as to these great staples, amount to vindication of the judgment that these schedules need revision. The testimony of the greatest manufacturers of steel, the heaviest producers and users of coal, the makers and users of iron, the makers of lumber, the growers of hides, the makers of leather and of shoes, shows a preponderance in favor of the contention that real revision is necessary.

It is not merely shown, for instance, that the tariff on hides could be removed without injury to the farmer or drover. It is shown in addition, that the tanner and the shoemaker and the other trades in leather goods would be positively helped; that the consumer would get large benefits; that, in short, nobody would be injured except possibly the Meat trust, while many interests would be benefited.

This is the sort of showing which is hard to answer. It is the sort which is being made as to tariff on a number of the great staple articles which affect the cost of living to the whole country. It seems that the community at large guessed right about the tariff, before it got a chance to see the evidence. Now it has confirmation from the highest sources, of its judgment; and it is going to insist on frank acceptance of this situation, and effective dealing with it, in the new Payne bill.

New Jersey is reported infested with bold and persistent gangs of horse thieves. It has long been plain enough that sooner or later the better class of society there would become infected with the moral attitude of the trust masters.

Mr. Harriman's stomach got out of sorts with him, and stocks went off sharply on the report of his illness. A man who has to digest a new railroad or two every quarter, can't be too careful what else he introduces into his system.

A Taft summer colony, it is said, will be started on the Maine coast. Ohio reports justify some misgivings whether the Taft winter colony in Washington will develop the strength which has been considered likely.

A Boston man has a machine for accurately measuring the energy contained in a human organism. That all right if you can get your human into the contraption; some of our most energetic humans have steadfastly declined to be figured out that way.

When the Hon. J. Francis Burke becomes Senator there's either going to be an awful shock to the sartorial sensibilities of the upper chamber, or else a wonderful stock of second-hand ties and waistcoats is to be put on the market at sacrifice prices.

It turns out that the New York State campaign cost almost as much to the two big political parties as was spent in the whole national campaign by the national committees. Publicity develops so many interesting facts that it would be good to have more of it.

Is it possible that the remains of the Hon. John Tyler Morgan can have lain unmoving in their grave through all this discourse about the Panama Canal? And now it develops that the Galton clan won't do. Senator Morgan would appear to have been wiser than his generation.

**November Circulation Figures**  
Net Daily Average

The Times.....42,987  
The Star.....37,743

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The details of this examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

**TORREY GETS HONOR OF "PAINTING" TAFT**

Little-Known Artist Does First Portrait of President-Elect.

GETS COMMISSION THROUGH WOODRUFF

Some Art Critics Wonder Why More Noted Man Is Not Given the Chance.

Presidential honors bring other problems than those of State, as President-elect William H. Taft is already finding out. One of the incidental duties of a President, a President to be, is to sit for a painting occasionally, and to be able to dissect advice as to when, where and for whom he should sit.

On his recent visit to New York, Judge Taft found time to pose to George Burroughs Torrey for a portrait, and the information comes that Tim Woodruff was present at the first sitting. Consequently, in art circles there has been more or less speculation as to Mr. Woodruff's ability to act as an art commissioner, and select a portrait painter for the next occupant of the White House. There are those art critics who have differences of opinion as to whether Mr. Woodruff's selection was the best to be had for the initial portrait of the President-elect and who suggest that an older and more famous artist might have been engaged, although not saying that Mr. Torrey will not produce an acceptable portrait.

Money a Consideration.

Commercialism in portraiture is as common as commercialism in other branches of the painter's art. To have a distinguished patron, or for some building which can be used to the uninitiated, a recommendation of ability possessing a weighty influence with those who have but little knowledge of the qualities of a good portrait. It is an advertisement which often promises more than can be delivered and whose use is a serious disadvantage to those artists with marked merit who are not so fortunate as to have influential friends to bring to them patrons of distinction.

In some cases, painters thus introduced, have been able to paint acceptably. It is better, however, to have the prominent man or woman in need of a portrait to seek the artist of known ability, according to the critics.

Seeks a Studio.

Jerome Conner, a sculptor from Syracuse, N. Y., is now in the city engaged in the search for a suitable studio, or for some building which can be used for that purpose, with the view of making this city his permanent home. Washington is now being looked upon as a more desirable location for artists than formerly, and with the enactment of such legislation as will give the control of public art to a suitable commission, it is believed that many artists will come from other cities to locate here.

Awarding the commission for the pedestal of the House of Representatives to Paul Bartlett also will necessitate the removal to this city of Mr. Bartlett, and it is reported that a studio will soon be erected in this city for his use.

Wins After Delays.

After long delays and serious disappointments, it has been determined that George Grey Barnard will be given the opportunity to complete the groups of statuary for the Pennsylvania State Capitol. The commission when awarded was considered one of magnificent opportunities as well as one of adequate remuneration, but the payments failed at a time when the expense had become so great that the sculptor was obliged to sell many of his works in order to obtain the money to carry on the commission.

Gets Carnegie Prize.

"Life Disarming Death," the large mural painting exhibited by Henry R. Fuller at the first exhibition of oil paintings by contemporary American artists at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, is on exhibition at the winter exhibition of the Academy of Design in New York, and has been awarded the Carnegie prize. The painting will be re-exhibited at the one given the place of honor in Gallery A, and by its overshadowing all other paintings in the exhibition.

**JOHN J. HANNAHAN WILL QUIT UNION**

"Peacemaker" of Enginemen Brotherhood to Go Into Manufacturing Business.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—John J. Hannahan, known as "The Peacemaker," from the number of strikes he has settled or averted while grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, and who was one of those invited to the recent labor dinner at the White House, is about to leave the ranks of organized labor.

On the first of the year he will become vice president of the American Automobile Stoker Company, backed by Edwin Hawley and Theodore P. Shonts. Hannahan has been twenty-three years with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. He was a water boy at sixteen on an Indiana road, and for six years a fireman on the Rock Island. In 1885 he went into the executive council of the Brotherhood and next year was made vice grand master. He succeeded the late Frank Sargent as grand master when the latter became United States Commissioner General of Immigration in 1902.

**FIND HIDDEN FORTUNE.**

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—Through the arrest of Paul Burns, a fifteen-year-old boy at his home, 237 Gilbert avenue, today, the mystery of a hidden fortune is cleared. Some years ago William Roth, a reclusive died reputedly wealthy, but his fortune was never found. Young Burns, when arrested, had a large sum of money. He told the police that he had dreamed of money hidden in Burns' woods. The police recovered a sum in bills and silver of \$8,900 buried in an iron box.

**CARNEGIE LEAVES THE BIG OF TARIFF**

Fraises Gary and Calls Schwab Public Benefactor.

(Continued from First Page.)

said: "I suggested that we were getting fun from information, but I intended no reflection."

"On the contrary I thought that you whispered 'The jig is up,' said Carnegie smilingly.

Wealth in Cuban Ore.

"The Pennsylvania Steel Company," Carnegie continued, "has a mine of wealth in Cuban ore. I believe they are going to make a quality of steel superior to the present production, and as cheap. That young man Schwab, of Bethlehem, also has mine in Cuba, and will make a great fortune."

The Pennsylvania, Cambria, and Lackawanna companies," continued Mr. Carnegie, "were in the steel business before the Carnegie Company, and if they are unable to meet competition it is time that the Government cease to give artificial protection. I believe that the elimination of the duty on steel would not affect these companies to any serious extent. Perhaps a few of the cities of this world would be languid at San Francisco or Galveston. To deprive these cities of their natural advantages because of their location would be an unfair policy."

Says Figures Lie.

"I might quote the man who said," replied Carnegie, "as for figures, I know they lie. If these figures are near the truth, how can Judge Gary say that he does not need a tariff. Figures do nothing but mislead, if you do not apply brains in using them."

Referring again to Judge Gary's ability, Carnegie said: "If I had followed the advice of friends to regain control of the Steel Corporation when the stock was \$8 or \$9 a share, which easily could have done, I would have asked Judge Gary to remain with me. I would have followed his custom and made him a partner. There is a Scotch term which describes Judge Gary, but I do not know a synonym for it. If there are no synonyms in the English language, I understand what I mean when I say he is a 'pawky' chiel."

"How much profit should a manufacturer receive?" asked Chairman Payne, "that depends upon the company and the management," answered Carnegie. "There was a time when I made rails for the country and I was under competition, but that was not a fair profit. The most enterprising manufacturer should have the greatest profit."

Schwab Public Benefactor.

"Schwab deserves the thanks of Congress for two things he has done. He is a genius. When he had me as a guest, he was a great help. He has genius and I had a little saving common sense. It is difficult to control a genius, but I had brought him up as a man who could boss him."

A little later Carnegie said: "Fortunately for me, the people in the steel business differed from me so far and so often that I was saved from me. If they agreed with me, I would now be working to earn a competency for my family."

Carnegie does not care much for speculators. "I think," he remarked, "that a stock broker is one of the worst citizens in this country. He has no sense. A little later after several questions had been asked the witness, he attempted to give his opinion on the matter, but without success. Turning to the audience, he remarked loudly: 'It's too bad that I can't get back at these dignitaries.'"

Payne Becomes Impatient.

Mr. Payne expressed impatience with the witness. "After all your published statements," said Mr. Payne, "it comes down to this; we must rely on Judge Gary for the facts and not on you."

"Yes," replied Mr. Carnegie, "rely on Judge Gary," emphasizing "judge" to once more distinguish between the judge and the lawyer pleading his case.

"It is not justifiable to tax the consumer when he has nothing to fear from abroad," said Mr. Carnegie. "You have nothing to fear and that's what we have nothing to fear and that's what we want to know."

Mr. Payne then accused Mr. Carnegie of "taking a fling" at Judge Gary, whereupon Carnegie protested. "A man is justified," he said, "in making the best statement he can with the future in mind."

Mr. Carnegie and Dalzell became involved in an argument about the price of rails, and Mr. Carnegie shouted: "Look how befogged you get. You listen to language you do not understand. Mr. Payne, Mr. Payne—I wish you would listen to that sage statement of mine."

Mr. Payne by this time was paying no attention to the witness. Mr. Carnegie then shouted: "Again, silence in the corner."

**MRS. TOOKER AND COMMANDER HUSSEY MARRY TODAY AT THE HOME OF BRIDE'S PARENTS.**

Mrs. George B. Tooker and Lieut. Commander Charles Lincoln Hussey, U. S. N., whose engagement was announced last week, were married this morning at 12:30 o'clock in the home of the bride's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, on Massachusetts avenue.

The Rev. Charles M. Wood, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, performed the marriage ceremony in the presence of only a small gathering of relatives and a very few intimate friends, on account of a recent bereavement in the bride's family.

Mrs. Tooker was attended only by her sister, Miss Caroline Brownson, as maid of honor, and Lieut. Commander B. K. Crank, U. S. N., acted as best man for Commander Hussey.

An informal breakfast was served immediately after the ceremony, and later Commander and Mrs. Hussey left for their short bridal trip before going to New York, where Commander Hussey is stationed on the U. S. S. New Hampshire, now in the navy yard there, as navigating officer.

Bryces' Dinner.

The British Ambassador and Mrs. James Bryce will entertain a dinner company this evening at the embassy on Connecticut avenue. Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Hill will also be among the dinner hosts of the evening.

The Japanese Ambassador and Baroness Takahira will host a large reception this evening, their guests, including representative official, diplomatic and residential circles of Capital society.

Mrs. Charles H. Nichols was hostess at a bridge luncheon today at the Washington Club.

The Misses Darlington entertained a company at luncheon today in their home on Twentieth street. In compliment to Miss Armistead, of Richmond, Va., who has been their house guest several days, the guests invited to meet were Miss Emily Elliot, Miss Ina Singleton, Miss Lillian Dann, Miss Clara, Miss Maybory Church, Miss Alice Buckley, Miss Deborah Exell, and Miss May Wilson. Miss Armistead will leave Washington tomorrow for her home in Richmond.

Mrs. George Pullman, of Chicago, who is spending the season at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, will be in the city where she will spend several days.

Go to New York.

Senator and Mrs. J. C. Burrows will leave Washington Thursday to spend Christmas in New York with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. McNair.

Mrs. I. T. Mann will be at home Saturdays January 9 and 22, at her residence on Massachusetts avenue.

The first of five conferences upon her experiences in Persia, with readings from the Persian poets, by Florence Breed Khanom (Mrs. Ali-Kuli Khan) will be given this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Mrs. Barney's studio house, Sheridan circle.

The subject will include descriptions of the social life of Persian princesses and ladies, their jewels, costumes, home life, entertainments, marriage and rearing of children, Persian princes and princesses, representative men, education, Persian gardens, arts of rug making, embroidery, snows, calligraphy, and lacquer work, with illustrations.

Lease Their Home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have leased their home, 137 New Hampshire avenue, to Mrs. Beriah Wilkins for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will not return to Washington this season.

The new German Ambassador and the Countess von Bernstorff, accompanied

by their daughter, are expected to arrive in New York today, coming directly to the embassy at Washington.

The Swiss minister, Dr. Vogel, will leave Washington tomorrow for New York, where he will spend several days.

Mrs. Robert H. Travis of New York, has leased the house at 1663 Massachusetts avenue and will join the New York winter colony here.

Baron Hye, of the Austrian embassy, will return to Washington this week from Mexico, where he has been detailed to duty for several months.

Baron Ambrosy, of the Austrian embassy, is expected in Washington Thursday from a series of visits to the various Austrian consulates in this country.

Postmaster General Meyer, accompanied by his son, George von L. Meyer, Jr., left Washington last evening for a week's hunting trip through North Carolina. They will be the guests of the Eoustonsville Shooting Club, of Eoustonsville, N. C.

Young People's Dinner.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Nabuco were hosts at a young people's dinner last evening at the embassy.

The Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks entertained at dinner last evening complimentary to their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Booth Tarkington and Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Nicholson. Robert Fairbanks has arrived for the holidays and Richard Fairbanks is expected today.

Frederick W. Baugter, of Tenleytown, D. C., has gone to Ohio, where he will spend the Christmas holidays with his family. Mr. Baugter will spend about two months in Ohio.

Brown-Steinmeier.

The marriage of Miss Mary Alice Brown, of Baltimore, Md., and Henry Alfred Steinmeier, of this city, is announced. The marriage took place in Baltimore, Friday, December 18, the Rev. Dr. Melvin officiating.

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